Table 5.
Type of Health Insurance Coverage by Selected Demographic Characteristics: 2013

(Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses; see note at end of table. Numbers in thousands, confidence intervals [C.I.] in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf*)

Characteristic	Total	Any health insurance				Private health insurance[2]				Government health insurance[3]				Uninsured[4]			
		Number	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Number	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Number	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Number	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)	Per-cent	90 percent C.I.[1] (±)
Total	313,395	271,442	660	86.6	0.2	201,064	1,366	64.2	0.4	107,581	1,262	34.3	0.4	41,953	653	13.4	0.2
Family Status																	
In families	254,988	223,574	885	87.7	0.2	166,739	1,401	65.4	0.5	86,356	1,224	33.9	0.5	31,414	598	12.3	0.2
Householder.	81,217	70,703	439	87.1	0.3	55,197	507	68.0	0.6	27,211	432	33.5	0.5	10,513	282	12.9	0.3
Related children under 18	72,573	67,289	312	92.7	0.4	43,820	550	60.4	0.7	29,518	592	40.7	0.8	5,285	278	7.3	0.4
Related children under 6	23,585	21,798	154	92.4	0.6	12,908	251	54.7	1.0	10,813	279	45.8	1.2	1,787	136	7.6	0.6
In unrelated subfamilies.	1,413	1,186	137	84.0	3.6	696	104	49.3	5.0	636	102	45.0	5.4	227	57	16.0	3.6
Unrelated individuals	56,995	46,681	772	81.9	0.6	33,629	666	59.0	0.7	20,589	486	36.1	0.7	10,313	357	18.1	0.6
Residence																	
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	266,259	230,409	2,777	86.5	0.2	172,239	2,478	64.7	0.4	88,554	1,446	33.3	0.4	35,850	729	13.5	0.2
Inside principal cities	102,295	86,258	2,135	84.3	0.5	59,558	1,665	58.2	0.8	36,658	1,141	35.8	0.8	16,037	611	15.7	0.5
Outside principal cities. . . .	163,963	144,150	2,467	87.9	0.4	112,681	2,119	68.7	0.6	51,895	1,213	31.7	0.5	19,813	651	12.1	0.4
Outside metropolitan statistical areas[5]	47,137	41,033	2,593	87.1	0.7	28,825	1,829	61.2	1.4	19,027	1,433	40.4	1.3	6,103	540	12.9	0.7
Race[6] and Hispanic Origin																	
White	243,399	212,346	617	87.2	0.2	162,474	1,192	66.8	0.5	80,777	1,091	33.2	0.4	31,053	594	12.8	0.2
White, not Hispanic	195,399	176,267	619	90.2	0.3	140,844	1,063	72.1	0.5	63,467	893	32.5	0.5	19,132	553	9.8	0.3
Black	40,671	34,196	296	84.1	0.7	20,174	494	49.6	1.2	17,799	408	43.8	1.0	6,475	299	15.9	0.7
Asian	17,070	14,599	320	85.5	1.1	11,616	340	68.1	1.6	4,399	224	25.8	1.2	2,471	191	14.5	1.1
Hispanic (any race)	54,253	41,050	376	75.7	0.7	24,724	558	45.6	1.0	19,757	451	36.4	0.8	13,203	377	24.3	0.7
Nativity																	
Native born	272,387	241,800	789	88.8	0.2	179,706	1,261	66.0	0.5	96,250	1,170	35.3	0.4	30,587	666	11.2	0.2
Foreign born	41,009	29,642	551	72.3	0.8	21,359	498	52.1	0.9	11,331	361	27.6	0.8	11,366	405	27.7	0.8
Naturalized citizen	19,150	16,107	411	84.1	0.9	11,553	357	60.3	1.3	6,480	261	33.8	1.2	3,043	196	15.9	0.9
Not a citizen	21,859	13,535	436	61.9	1.3	9,806	373	44.9	1.3	4,852	260	22.2	1.1	8,324	376	38.1	1.3

[1] A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. Confidence intervals shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/library/publications/2014/demo/p60-249sa.pdf>.

[2] Private health insurance includes coverage provided through an employer or union, or coverage purchased directly by an individual from an insurance company.

[3] Government health insurance coverage includes Medicaid, Medicare, TRICARE, CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs) and care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

[4] Individuals are considered to be uninsured if they do not have health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year.

[5] The "Outside metropolitan statistical areas" category includes both micropolitan statistical areas and territory outside of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. For more information, see "About Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" at <www.census.gov/population/metro/about>.

[6] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2010 through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2010. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

Note: The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a subsample of these 98,000 addresses using a probability split panel design. Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of data for this table is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample which received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

The estimates by type of coverage are *not* mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance during the year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.